

The National Republican.

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Announcements.

NATIONAL.—"The Black Crook." P. O. Box 100, "Merchant of Venice." DIMM MEYER.—Matinee and evening performance. COMIQUE.—"The World."

Auction Sales.

BY WALTER E. WILLIAMS & CO.—At their salesrooms, cor. 13th and D sts., at 10 a. m. and 2 p. m., large sale of imported cigars.
BY WELLS & CO.—Every Thursday morning, sale of furniture, carpets, and household goods of all kinds.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1883.

The \$803,479.37 Job.

The above are the exact figures taken from the treasury by the job which Reformer Charles Emory Smith, of the Philadelphia Press, originated and carried through. His paper was the principal sharer in the grab. Mr. Smith, after six weeks' silence, now claims that it was in the interest of increased postal facilities. This is the same answer made by the participants in "the star route conspiracy." Mr. Smith now says he is willing to have the whole matter investigated. When he prints in his paper a copy of his letter addressed to any member of the next house demanding an investigation THE REPUBLICAN will believe he is in earnest. His talk about the suppression of records and documents is baby talk. Congress has power, not only to get the papers, but also the statements under oath of the officers knowing all the facts.

Eight hundred and three thousand four hundred and seventy-nine dollars and thirty-seven cents is a big grab. We hope good Mr. Smith will be able, with the aid of a congressional committee, to explain it away—to the satisfaction of honest people.

COL. MIKE SHERIDAN says he isn't going to write a book.

THE Richmond state fair is attracting enormous crowds.

THE indications point to inevitable war between France and China.

ABOUT 2,000 loads of leaves are removed from our public streets and parks every fall.

THE stock operators on Wall street observed All Saints' day by abstaining from active shearing.

EIGHT persons were burned to death in the Savannah fire, and the losses aggregate \$1,000,000.

THE colored people of Iowa have asked the legislature to pass a law securing civil rights to them.

THE shipping on Lake Erie has been greatly damaged by the gales that have prevailed in that latitude for the last two days.

A DESTRUCTIVE fire occurred at Garfield, Col., yesterday, the whole town being laid in ashes. The majority of the people are left in utter destitution, many being without food, clothing, or shelter.

COMMISSIONER EVANS's answer to the charge, made through the columns of the New York Times, that he made an improper use of his position to shield an erring relative from exposure, is a complete vindication.

THE transfer of the command of the army from one great military commander to another was the work of only a few moments. The ceremony was simple, and created not the slightest ripple. We do these things very nicely in America.

ACCORDING to the report of Adj. Gen. Drum, 5,378 desertions from the army occurred during the last fiscal year. The soldier boys have a distaste for the manual labor that is required of enlisted men when there is no war to occupy their attention.

MRS AGGIE HILL has brought a suit for divorce against ex-Senator Sharon, although the ex-senator denies that he was ever married to the malodorous Aggie. She alleges that Sharon is worth \$15,000,000, the result of their joint labors, and she modestly requests half of it.

FOURTEEN recruits were fined in the police court in Jersey City yesterday for throwing flour on pedestrians. They were celebrating All Hallow E'en. The small boy who has heretofore looked upon America as the land of the American bird of freedom and the home of the red, white, and blue, will stand aghast at this manifestation of a grinding tyranny.

ANXIETY and distrust continue in the Liverpool cotton trade, and further failures are anticipated. The cause of Morris Ransger's failure is attributed to his ambition to control the cotton exchanges of the world. This led him into reckless speculations in America and Europe, and his collapse followed.

THE Georgia democrats who dragged peaceful colored citizens out of their beds at midnight and beat them with hickory clubs for voting against a democratic candidate for congress, showing their blows also on the women and children, have not secured that attention from their partisans in the

north that their political zeal would seem to deserve. They committed these outrages in behalf of the democratic party, and with a view to "teach the damned niggers how to keep their place." Instead of voting for independent southerners. The fact that they were convicted of the crime ought not to deter the democratic papers from denouncing the whole story as a lie and a partisan effort to revive "the bloody shirt."

The New Lights vs. the Founders.

The Washington organ of the protective-free-trade democrats, who favor a go-as-you-please-for-all policy until after the presidential election, is pleased to explain to us the difference which it says does and at the same time does not exist between the Tilden tariff "only for revenue" and the Watterston tariff "for revenue only." Says our journalistic political light-rope balancer:

Our stalwart contemporary is hereby informed that we do not find any material difference between "only for revenue" and "for revenue only." The "mistake" consisted in using language expressly liable to injurious misconstruction. Our neighbor will, we suppose, agree with us that the necessity for revenue is the "only" constitutional warrant for a tariff or any other tax.

We trust that Mr. Watterston will be able to discover in the above sufficient reason for the denunciations of which he has been the object. We cannot.

We do not agree that the necessity for revenue is the only constitutional warrant for a tariff. The word tariff is defined to be "a schedule or table of duties or customs payable to the government on merchandise imported or exported." The constitution says congress shall have power to lay duties "to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States," and also the power "to regulate commerce with foreign nations." The rate of duties may be solely for revenue, or solely to discourage certain importations, or to promote them. They may be so high as to approximate prohibition, or so low as to yield much less revenue than could be obtained. They cease to be for revenue only when in their adjustment there is the least deviation in the direction of discouraging or reducing importations. They are protective as well as for revenue whenever they in the least degree prevent or reduce foreign competition with domestic industry. Duties may be laid under the power to raise revenue, or under the power to regulate commerce. Said James Madison in 1828:

A further evidence in support of the constitutional power to protect and foster manufactures by regulations of trade—an evidence that ought in itself to settle the question—is the uniform and practical sanction given in that power for nearly forty years, with a concurrence or acquiescence of every sane government throughout the same period, and it may be added, through all the vicissitudes of party which warped that period.

The preamble of the first tariff act ever passed in the United States, and the second of any kind passed by congress, reads as follows:

Whereas it is necessary for the support of the government, for the discharge of the debt of the United States, and the encouragement and protection of manufactures, that duties be levied on goods, wares, and merchandise imported.

Thomas H. Benton, in his "Thirty Years' View," has a chapter on the "Regulation of Commerce." Going back for its meaning to the expositions by Jefferson and Madison, as given in the report of the former as secretary of state "on the restrictions and privileges of the commerce of the United States with foreign countries," and in the resolutions of the latter offered in the house of representatives in the year 1793 "for the regulation of our foreign commerce," Mr. Benton says:

The mode of acting was by discriminating in the imposition of duties between those which had and had not commercial treaties with us—the object being accomplished by an act of congress to that effect.

So as good an authority as Mr. Benton believed that he but re-enforced the views of Jefferson and Madison when he declared that a constitutional mode of acting under the power to regulate commerce was through acts of congress "discriminating in the imposition of duties." Thus the founders and the early exponents of the constitution believed in a tariff neither for revenue only nor yet only for revenue, but for the general welfare, and through the power to regulate commerce as well as the power to lay duties for revenue. Of course Jefferson, Madison, and Benton were mistaken if Tilden, Watterston, and the Post are right.

AS A BEGINNING, we suggest the following as the column of southern states which will be lost to the democrats in 1884. It is to be hoped that as the campaign progresses the prospect for carrying these will be so bright that others will follow. We give the electoral vote of each:

Florida	4
Virginia	12
North Carolina	12
South Carolina	8
Georgia	12
Alabama	12
Mississippi	12
Louisiana	12
Texas	12
Arkansas	12
Missouri	12
Illinois	12
Indiana	12
Ohio	12
Michigan	12
Wisconsin	12
Minnesota	12
Iowa	12
Nebraska	12
Kansas	12
Oklahoma	12
Colorado	12
New Mexico	12
Arizona	12
Idaho	12
Montana	12
Wyoming	12
Utah	12
Nevada	12
California	12
Oregon	12
Washington	12
Oregon	12
Idaho	12
Montana	12
Wyoming	12
Utah	12
Nevada	12
California	12
Oregon	12
Washington	12

Total number of electoral votes..... 56

This would leave but 97 electoral votes at the south for the bourbon candidate. Then to succeed he must have 104 northern electoral votes. If he carried New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Ohio, Indiana, California, Nevada, and Colorado, he would still be beaten, for those states have but 103 electoral votes. But really the only doubtful northern states in a presidential election are New York, New Jersey, Indiana, and California, and these have but 68 electoral votes. If the democrats had all these, and all the south except Virginia and North Carolina, they would have but 105, which would be three short of an election. The defeat which the democrats will encounter in Virginia on Tuesday next will be a blow from which they can never rally in that state. The effect of it will be felt throughout the south, greatly increasing the prospect for carrying all the states first above named, and many congressional districts in others.

THE New York Tribune gives an encouraging account of the political outlook in New York. The republicans there intend to have cause for rejoicing at the family gatherings over the Thanksgiving turkey. The democratic party must go.

COULDN'T the high reform organs give us a little mild snaffle expressive of the disfavor with which all truly good people are supposed to regard such crimes as those committed for the democratic party in Atlanta, Ga., recently, and of which eight exceedingly

active democrats have been convicted? Or is their virtue all exhausted when they have anathematized a member of congress for having recommended the appointment of a worthy constituent to a criss-cross postoffice?

THE current sets in strongly for the nomination of Tilden. His letter of 1870 on southern claims will be his chief claim for the support of northern democrats, while the southern democrats will be relied on because "they have nowhere else to go." The surfeit to which the southern democracy have been reduced, as to national politics, hardly pays them for the desperate means they have to resort to maintain the power to deliver southern electoral votes to the northern democrats who apologize for association with them.

It appears that the Rev. W. B. Derrick, colored, who recently addressed a civil rights meeting in Chickering hall, New York, was a bourbon orator in Virginia in 1873, and appeared on the platform at Lynchburg with John W. Daniel. It is probable that in the light of the subsequent history of Virginia Mr. Derrick would not now be found arrayed on the bourbon side.

APPEAL of candidates strikes the average democratic editor as very reprehensible in all cases where it is a democrat that is thus abused. Well, abuse of a democrat is rather bordering on painting the lily.

NOR a word of disapproval yet in the northern democratic organs concerning the democratic ruffians just convicted in Atlanta, Ga., of beating negroes nearly to death for daring to vote against them.

OUR morning contemporary predicted sweeping bourbon victories in Virginia in 1881 and 1882 just as confidently as it now predicts such a result there in the election of next Tuesday.

GEN. RAUM and the coalition candidates for state senate and house of delegates, Hawkhurst and Reeves, will speak at Johnson's hall, Columbia pike, Arlington, Va., this evening.

THE republicans of the country need not fear that New York will give a good account of herself next Tuesday. The indications are favorable to republican success.

EX-SENATOR STEWART expresses the opinion that if all the people of the world had their teeth properly filled with gold universal bankruptcy would follow.

THE REPUBLICAN has evidently touched Charles Emma Smith in the raw. He no longer affects calm indifference.

THE organ says it does not claim Ohio next year, but considers it a doubtful state. Sensible organ.

DEFINITIONS—Mahometism, opposition to bourbonism; bourbonism, the calvar of slavery.

CHARLES EMORY SMITH will never look as handsome again, but he will probably know more.

JOSEPH PULITZER, Esq., manager of the World, alludes to himself as "ourselves."

THE democratic newspapers always add like Ben Butler.

THE Foreign Mail.

The annual report of Joseph Blackfan, superintendent of foreign mails, shows that 2,530,000 pounds of mail were sent to countries of the postal union, excepting Canada, during the year, exceeding the weight last year by 329,114 pounds; 481,477 pounds were letter mail, the remainder printed matter and samples. The number of letters was 40,600. Of these 41 per cent went to Great Britain and Ireland, 33 per cent to Germany, 27 per cent to other countries of Europe, and 9 per cent to postal union countries outside of Europe. Letter mail was 77 per cent greater than in 1880; \$35,252 was paid for transportation, \$145,777 was credited to this country by others on account of mail transportation, and this country paid to others on the same account \$89,745. The estimated postage collected in this country for foreign mail was \$2,078,513. Estimates for appropriations for next year are \$500,000, 2 per cent greater than this year. The superintendent recommends the use of the double postal card, in almost universal use in other countries.

Secretary Chandler Not Satisfied.

Secretary Chandler yesterday in speaking of the Greely relief expedition, said that while he did not propose to order a court of inquiry in the case of Commander Frank Wildes, commanding the United States steamer Yantic, for the contrary, pursued by him in the expedition, he would let Commander Wildes know that he was not satisfied with his actions in the matter. He was particularly dissatisfied with Commander Wildes's conduct in delaying his progress for six days at Upernivik, also for having entered into the agreement with Lieut. Garlington in regard to the separation of the Proteus and the Yantic, and also because Commander Wildes had not left stores at Littleton Island. Secretary Chandler will write a letter to Commander Wildes expressing his views regarding the failure of the expedition.

Debt Statement.

The debt statement issued yesterday is as follows:

Redemption of the public debt during the month of October.....	\$10,004,798.83
Decrease of debt since June 30, 1883.....	99,584,479.37
Gold certificates outstanding.....	24,347,591.95
Silver certificates outstanding.....	83,228,959.00
United States bonds outstanding.....	99,579,141.00
Certificates of deposit outstanding.....	12,029,000.00
Refunding certificates outstanding.....	320,800.00
Legal tender outstanding.....	846,081,010.00
Fractional currency outstanding.....	6,999,363.31

A Gold Medal for Lieut. Schwatka.

The secretary of state has received from the Geographical society of France a very handsome gold medal, which is intended as a testimonial to Lieut. Frederick A. Schwatka, U. S. A., in recognition of his services in the successful expedition to King William's Land in 1878-1880.

The Trenton to be Inspected and to Make a Trial Trip.

The United States steamship Trenton, now at New York, and under orders to proceed to the Asiatic station, will be inspected early next week, and will make a trial trip to Newport to receive the gun cotton torpedoes intended as a part of her armament.

No Appointment to be Made Until Congress Meets.

Secretary Chandler said yesterday that it had been concluded to defer making an appointment to the office of chief of the bureau of engineering until after the assembling of congress.

The Shenandoah.

The United States steamer Shenandoah, now at Boston, will soon be put in commission and ordered to join the Pacific squadron.

THE COMING CHANGE OF TIME.

The Alteration Which Will Take Place from the Seventy-seventh to the Seventy-fifth Meridian on the Eighteenth Instant.

The proposed change in the local time of Washington, which will directly affect the time of the entire United States, having been announced in astronomical terms not fully understood by most people, a REPUBLICAN reporter last evening interviewed several scientific gentlemen who are interested in the matter for a simple statement of the case. The statement was made that the local time at Washington is based upon the exact hour, minute, and second that the sun passes over the meridian (77° west of Greenwich), viz: at 12 o'clock noon. Now for the seventy-fifth meridian, instead of using the seventy-seventh meridian, or in other words, when the sun is on the seventy-fifth meridian, it is proposed to make the time at Washington a little faster than that now used. The general effect will be imperceptible.

"Everybody will have to set their clocks and watches eight minutes and twelve seconds back on the eighteenth instant," remarked Lieut. Powell.

"That is about the size of the whole matter. After that date noon will occur at eight minutes and twelve seconds after 12 o'clock of the day. The seventy-fifth meridian will now be the indicator of noon, instead of the seventy-seventh, which will simply be to shift midway two degrees east of the present meridian."

Director Powell, of the observatory, said that this measure had been urged by scientists for many years, and that committees and associations have been organized for that purpose in every civilized state. It is also said that the local change will be of great advantage to men generally and all who travel by rail.

The plan will result in the establishment of uniform time throughout the entire world, and will aid materially in the collection and comparison of scientific observations which depend upon time for their value as data. The appearance of daylight in the morning will be over eight minutes later by the change, and twilight will also recede the same number of minutes into the night.

Court of Alabama Claims.

In the court of commissioners of Alabama claims yesterday the following cases were argued and submitted: No. 3252, Seth Taylor; No. 3253, Isaac H. Loveland; No. 3252, Fernando Beane; No. 3255, Horatio Howes; administrator; No. 3256, Stephen Howes; No. 3257, George C. Ryder, administrator; No. 3257, Luther Eldridge; No. 3258, Julia Nickerson, executrix; No. 3257, Samuel Fessenden, executor; No. 3272, Samuel L. No. 3273, George Matthews; No. 3274, Russell Freeman; No. 3275, Isaac K. Chipman et al.; No. 3276, William E. Boyden, administrator; No. 3277, Henry W. Wing, administrator; No. 3278, George E. Ryder et al.; No. 3279, Wing; No. 3280, David E. Butterfield, administrator; No. 3281, Rebecca H. Freeman, administrator; No. 3282, Henry D. Tobey, administrator; No. 3283, Peter E. Delliver et al.; No. 1474, Rebecca H. Freeman, administrator.

Judgments were announced as follows: No. 3254, Henry Jackson, \$155, with interest from Aug. 11, 1864; No. 3252, Seth Taylor, \$275, with interest from Dec. 8, 1861; No. 3253, Isaac H. Loveland, \$115, with interest from Dec. 8, 1861; No. 3256, Charles E. Beane, \$770, with interest from Nov. 5, 1864; No. 3255, Jerusha Case, administrator's estate of Washington Case, judgment for the United States, \$1,450; David S. Nickerson, \$115, with interest from June 5, 1863; No. 1,481, David S. Nickerson, \$205, with interest from Nov. 16, 1861; No. 1,466, Lucy C. Ellis, administrator's estate of Homer B. Ellis, deceased, \$145, with interest from Dec. 8, 1861; No. 1,472, Daniel McCarthy, \$208, with interest from Nov. 1, 1864; No. 173, Samuel Brown, \$377, with interest from May 2, 1865; No. 117, Robert L. Taylor, \$410, with interest from Nov. 17, 1864. Adjourned to Monday, Nov. 5.

Yellow Fever.

The United States consul at La Paz, Mexico, reports to the department of state under date of Oct. 18 that during the month of September the yellow fever in that city reached the highest pitch of its malignant effects. The mortality of La Paz from yellow fever for the month of September was 114. The consul says: "It is impossible to get an approximate number of the mortality which occurred at the towns of the upper and lower coast of Lower California, but I am sure of its being over 300." Since the beginning of October the disease has been disappearing, and at the date of writing the consul reports that not a case of fever was recorded, and that the town had again assumed its proverbial healthy sanitary condition.

The United States consul at Mazatlan, Mexico, reports to the department of state under date of Oct. 13 that the board of health of that city had declared that the epidemic of yellow fever which prevailed at that port had entirely disappeared, and that clean bills of health may now be given vessels sailing from there. He says that leading physicians pronounce the fever to have been bilious remittent, and not yellow fever.

The Pacific Coast Mail.

The following is the full text of the new order issued by the postoffice department concerning Pacific coast mails:

OFFICE DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF GENERAL INVESTIGATION, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 30, 1883.—General Order No. 157. All lines east of the Mississippi river will send mail for Oregon, Washington, Alaska, and Idaho, by the Northern Pacific railway, and the Northern Pacific railway.

Visitation superintendents will issue special instructions to lines west of the Mississippi river and east of the Rocky mountains, so that mail will go by the Northern Pacific railway, and the Northern Pacific railway, selecting the line that makes the best time.

The superintendent of the eighth division railway mail service will issue instructions to divert mail from the Northern Pacific railway to the Mississippi river and east of the Rocky mountains that will make better time via the Utah Northern division of the Union Pacific railway.

W. B. Thompson, General Superintendent.

Multicharge Cannon Tests.

Gen. Benet, chief of ordnance, stated to a REPUBLICAN reporter yesterday afternoon that the test of the new multicharge cannon now being made at the Sandy Hook testing grounds is progressing favorably. Thirty-one shots have already been fired, with good results, although the maximum charge of powder has not yet been reached.

It is expected that a velocity of 3,000 feet per second will be attained with the maximum load.

The general also said that certain nations are engaged in meeting all advances made in ordnance improvement by extensive experiments with armor. Italy has designed an armor which is said to be impenetrable. It is of wrought iron, faced with steel. The latter is wrought iron, half the parts together when struck by a shot. France is experimenting largely and entirely with steel, and England with an unknown combination. Gen. Benet thinks that the Italian armor is the best yet invented.

A Bridge Board in Session.

The engineer department, U. S. A., was informed yesterday that a bridge board, consisting of the following engineer officers: Gen. Comstock, Gen. Wetzel, and Col. Merrill, had met in New York to take action in reference to the proposed construction of a railway bridge over the Ohio river. The appointments of Gen. Comstock, Gen. Wetzel, and Col. Merrill, and the board will at once prepare a report to be submitted to Secretary Lincoln. It is thought that it will be favorable to the project.

Counterfeits Arrested.

Chief Brooks, of the secret service division of the Treasury department, received a telegram yesterday announcing the arrest of Diana of Joseph, Jesse, and Columbus Houchins, Harney Smith, Henry Grossman, Vin. Taylor, D. W. Wood, and Jim Lee, who were engaged in counterfeiting. The men resisted arrest and shots were ex-

changed, the result being that the Houchins brothers and a secret service agent were wounded.

HUNGRY HOLLOW TEETH.

Senator Stewart Says It Will Produce Universal Bankruptcy to Fill Them All.—Uncertainties of Mining—How Between Farmers and Miners in California.

Hon. William M. Stewart, formerly senator from Nevada, and now practicing law in San Francisco, is visiting Washington. He was found last evening in his beautiful residence on Dupont circle, and inquiry was made of him about the condition of the controversy in California between the valley farmers and the mountain miners over the debris question—a question of vital importance to the people of the state.

"The war on the miners by the people of the valley is very disastrous to mining," said the ex-senator. "It has stopped many mines and prevented the opening of others. The annual product of gold in California for the last ten or fifteen years has been about \$18,000,000. This year it will probably not exceed \$12,000,000, and it will continue to grow less each year unless something is done to harmonize the conflict between the farmers and the miners. Congress has made an appropriation for building dams to restrain the debris from the mines, and prevent it flowing down into navigable water courses. Mr. Caldwell, the lawyer who has charge of the farmers' cause, and who requires them to accept and advocate his views, has informed the secretary of the state that it would be nothing for him to use the money appropriated by congress for building restraining dams."

Replying to the inquiry why the miners could not themselves construct the necessary restraining dams, Senator Stewart said:

"There is an accumulation of debris in the rivers from thirty-four years' mining, and it would be unprofitable for the persons now engaged in that business to take care of the debris from their own washing, and also to protect the lower rivers from first accumulation now remaining in the upper rivers. The debris is the object of the suit, is granted, and the miners are restrained from discharging the debris into the rivers, hydraulic mining will be stopped unless congress or the state legislature provides some remedy whereby the conflicting interests can be reconciled. Mining in the aggregate has never and never will be profitable. The few who make money are the lucky exceptions. They are the few prize winners who induce others to hunt for mines. The gold and silver mines of the United States have not yielded over one cent per ounce of gold, and the silver mines over 75 cents per day. The lowest estimate of the number of people engaged in mining for the last thirty-four years is 300,000, including those actually working in the mines and those supplying machinery for the miners. The highest estimate of the aggregate product of gold and silver from all the mines in the Pacific states and territories does not exceed \$2,000,000,000."

"Why not stop mining?"

"The world uses gold and silver for money. No citizen is regarded as quite respectable if he suggests any other method of doing business. The result has been to prevent the intellect of the world from devising any other money except gold and silver. The gold mines of California produce more than all other known gold mines in the world. The production of gold is more uncertain than that of any other metal, and that of silver even more so. The Romans mined gold extensively during the prosperity of both the republic and the empire. Gold and silver mining was practically suspended during the dark ages. When gold and silver were discovered in Mexico and South America the world was not in Europe. In Europe, \$50,000,000 of gold, and not more than \$1,000,000 of both silver and gold. The gold and silver of the new world created a new civilization in the old. About the commencement of the present century the demand for precious metals began to decline. Times are hard, as they call it, when money is growing dearer and property and labor cheaper. The discovery of gold in California and Australia revived commerce and enterprise throughout the world. The United States, being the largest producer of gold, was able to sustain her credit through the trying crisis of the rebellion. The outlook for the future is bad. Gold is now produced in such small quantities that it cannot possibly equal the consumption of that metal in the arts and industries. It is perfectly certain that if all the people of the world had their teeth properly filled with gold it would produce universal bankruptcy. However it is done there will be no relief from this time forward if gold continues to be the standard of value. A 2 per cent. bond running fifty years ought to sell at a large premium."

"COALITION RULE IN DANVILLE."

A Bugabo of the Funders Have Prepared to Turn Loose Early Next Week.

The following from the chairman of the readjuster state executive committee should put anti-bourbons on guard against all funder caucuses, roboracues, and pleas generally:

Petersburg, Va., Oct. 26.—To the People of Virginia: A circular address, entitled "Coalition Rule in Danville," has been secretly prepared and held for sudden distribution in the white counties of Virginia, among the white people, and by the inflammatory character of this paper its contents are being widely circulated. The fact that this circular address is directed to the people of the white section of the state, and that it is done there will be no relief from this time forward if gold continues to be the standard of value. A 2 per cent. bond running fifty years ought to sell at a large premium."

Be forewarned of this tendentious attempt to excite and divide the people, fellow citizens, and you are armed.

The funder party have generally refused to take this canvas to meet the white people in open discussion of the real questions at issue, which concern your interests.

It has been on their part, vile and malignant abuse and the foul use of money, to which they resort for debauching the public mind—the false promises of schools, social equality, and democracy in the white counties of the state while in the black counties they are consorting with such corrupt politicians as they can find ready to do the corrupt use of money. While they are by the holding night meetings with such colored people as they can find,